

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

OCT 16 2008

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Northeast Junior High School

Other name/site number _____

2. Location

Street & number 400 Troup Avenue

☐ not for publication

City or town Kansas City

☐ vicinity

State Kansas

Code KS

County Wyandotte

Code 209

Zip code 66101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zolner DSHPD

9/3/08

Signature of certifying official/Title
Kansas State Historical Society

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other, (explain:)

Northeast Junior High School
Name of Property

Wyandotte County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Public Schools of Kansas

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter Categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style (Progressive Era)

MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style (Progressive Era)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Stone and Terra cotta detailing

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Northeast Junior High School

Name of Property

Wyandotte County, Kansas

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

Period of Significance

1923-1958

Significant Dates

1923

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rose & Peterson, Architects

Radotinsky, Meyn, & Deardorf, Architects of 1961 addition

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ Previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering record # _____

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Kansas City Kansas Planning/Zoning & Kansas City Kansas Public Schools

Wyandotte County, Kansas
County and State

Acreage of Property 3

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Figure 1 consists of four diagrams, labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4, each showing a 10x10 grid representing a 100m x 100m area. The grids are divided into four quadrants by a central vertical line and a central horizontal line. The top-left quadrant is labeled 'Zone', the top-right quadrant is labeled 'Easting', and the bottom-left quadrant is labeled 'Northing'. The bottom-right quadrant is empty. In each diagram, a 5x5 sub-grid is highlighted in the top-left quadrant. The sub-grid is labeled with numbers 1 through 10. The numbers are arranged in a 5x5 grid, with the top row containing 1, 5, 9, 8, 8 and the bottom row containing 4, 3, 3, 1, 7. The numbers are arranged in a 5x5 grid, with the top row containing 1, 5, 9, 8, 8 and the bottom row containing 4, 3, 3, 1, 7.

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

Zip code 66547

Additional items (Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

66612-1331

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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Northeast Junior High School
Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

7. Narrative Description

Northeast Junior High School is a four-story masonry structure typical of the Progressive Era. The building was constructed in 1923 as the first intermediate school to serve Kansas City's African-American population. The plan form is a "T" shape with classrooms forming a "U" around a central 3-story auditorium. A small gymnasium was originally located on the east side of the auditorium at the rear of the building. The school faces west and has a formal, central entrance featuring an ornate terracotta surround that reflects Beaux Arts stylistic influences. The foundation of the school is concrete and the exterior facade is dark red brick with stone and brick detailing. Fenestration includes sets of 6/6 and 4/4 double-hung wood windows.

The school is located in the northeast portion of the city and sits on a hill, surrounded by residential neighborhoods. A grade school is located one block away, northwest of the school. The original school was located on the east half of a block with a playground on the west. A 1961 annex was located on the former playground so that the school building occupies the majority of the block. Former basketball courts are extant west of the annex. The site is bordered on the east and west by Third and Fourth Streets, respectively, by Parallel Avenue on the north and Troup Avenue on the south. The original school faced west (4th Street) but is now addressed on Troup Avenue. A stone retaining wall defines the edge of the site with an adjacent sidewalk around the perimeter of the block. Concrete sidewalks extend to the major building entrances. The school is visible from surrounding areas and continues to be a prominent structure in the neighborhood.

Originally facing the playground in front of the school, the orientation of the school was altered with an annex designed in 1958. The annex was designed by the architectural firm of Radotinsky, Meyn, and Deardorf and was completed in 1961. It is situated approximately 40' west of the front of the school and, due to the sloping site, stands approximately 15' below the front facade of the original school. An enclosed corridor connected the two buildings until recently. The link connecting the two buildings was removed in 2004 and allows the original entrance to again function as the primary building entrance. The upper stories of the original school are visible above the annex.

The front, west, facade is five bays wide and symmetrical in appearance. The end bays project slightly and are distinguished by a shaped parapet. The central portion of the front facade is comprised of three bays, defined by sets of four windows on each floor. Projecting from the center of the building, a two-story entrance is elaborately detailed in the traditions of the Beaux Arts style. The first floor doors were formerly removed when the 1961 annex was connected to the building (since removed). Five narrow windows on the 2nd floor have arched terracotta surrounds with projecting keystones. An ornate entablature with scroll brackets and swags frames a panel inscribed "Northeast Junior High School." The two-story entry is capped by an elaborate cornice that rises to a center shield and is framed by scrolls with pendant drops on each side.

The building has a simple concrete foundation. Banding in which every seventh course of brick is recessed distinguishes the first floor from the upper facade and a belt course of dressed stone caps the ground floor around the entire building. On the front facade, the end bays repeat the arched detail over the entry with a set of five full-height narrow arches that frame windows on the upper three floors. The windows are recessed slightly inside the arched openings and have brick in the arch above the 3rd floor windows and a stone keystone. The windows read as individual windows on the end bays and sets of four windows on the interior three bays. The windows are 6/6 double-hung wood windows and are currently being restored.

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Northeast Junior High School
Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

The north and south facades are nearly identical and resemble the fenestration on the front facade. The side facades of the west portion of the building are also five bays wide with projecting end bays. The end bays are more "solid" on the side facades with brick and stone detailing used to emulate openings. The upper facade is however, detailed in a manner that resembles the front of the building with a recessed brick panel on the 2nd and 3rd floors topped with five narrow arches with a stone keystone. These arched "openings" also have an inset brick panel, rather than the windows found on the front facade. The interior bays differ from the front facade in width, defined by pairs of two windows flanking three windows in the center bay on each of the upper floors and secondary building entrances are located at ground level, on each side. The former gymnasium projects from the rear of the building on the east end of the central auditorium. This creates a recessed bay on the east end of the side facades. This rear bay has regularly-spaced single windows on each floor and a concrete fire-escape on the west end. The rear (east) facade has a three-story projecting center bay, the former gymnasium. The rear facade is distinguished by a massive square chimney that rises above the roofline. A ramp provides vehicular access from the north and south, along the east facade. Sets of three windows are located along the 4th floor; windows on the remaining floors are single windows, some of which have been formerly infilled with brick.

Just as the exterior of the school reflects the basic tenets of the Progressive Era, so does the building's interior. The plan configuration is organized around a central auditorium. The auditorium is three stories in height with primary access from the 2nd second floor. A two-story balcony spans approximately half of the length of the auditorium and is accessed from the 3rd and 4th floors. Skylights allow natural light into the auditorium and other rooms on the 4th floor. The auditorium has been remodeled on at least two occasions; a fire caused significant damage to the auditorium in 1963 and a building report references a 1972 auditorium remodeling. It is likely that most existing finishes date to the remodeling following the fire. The stage is located on the east end and has a rectangular proscenium "arch" with simple plaster molding. The auditorium is in deteriorated condition with extensive plaster damage from moisture infiltration and lack of temperature control.

A U-shaped corridor feeds classrooms around the perimeter of the north, west, and south sides of the auditorium. A gymnasium was originally located off the rear of the auditorium but was converted to four shop and music rooms in the 1961 remodeling (the annex included a new double-gymnasium). Stair towers are located near the northwest and northeast corners of the building. The stairs are open with plaster half-wall railings with wood caps. Representative of the attention to sanitation in the Progressive Era, interior finishes in public areas are hard, less apt to retain or spread germs. The corridors and stairs are terrazzo with a contrasting border and concrete base. Walls and ceilings are plaster. Original wood windows are in place, as are some original paneled wood doors. Doors to the auditorium have multi-light transoms that are extant.

Classrooms generally have wood floors with VAT tile in some locations. Floors are also deteriorated in some areas with extensive buckling. Classrooms retain significant built-in features including chalk boards with trays and slate boards, closets, and shelves. Some chalk boards were originally comprised of five pivoting panels with coat rooms behind. Although the pivoting doors and hardware are missing, the coat rooms are in place, complete with coat hooks and shelves.

The interior and exterior of the school retain significant historic integrity. The building's rectangular form and symmetrical facade with formal central entrance is indicative of the Progressive Era, as is the plan form with classrooms around a central auditorium. The school is a good example of the period in which it was constructed. The ornate entry reflects Beaux Arts stylistic influence. Although vacant for many years, the interior retains significant features that convey its historic function as a school.

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Northeast Junior High School
Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

8. Statement of Significance

Northeast Junior High School in Kansas City, Kansas is being nominated to the National Register under the Multiple Property Submission-*Historic Public Schools of Kansas* (Spencer, 2005). The school is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Education, Ethnic Heritage, and Architecture. A typical example of the "City Schools" property type, the school is locally significant as Kansas City's first and only junior high school specifically built to serve the city's African-American population. Constructed in 1923, Northeast Junior High is representative of Progressive Era schools and an intact example of the work of the Rose and Peterson Architects, a prominent Kansas City firm responsible for the design of more than 30 public schools in Kansas City during the first three decades of the twentieth century.

Historic Public Schools of Kansas MPS

Located in Kansas City, Northeast Junior High School falls under the "City High Schools" property type as identified in the *Historic Public Schools of Kansas MPS*. As noted in the MPS, junior high schools developed out of the perceived necessity to prepare grade school children for the specialized study of high school. High schools gained favor with expanded offerings by shedding the singular image as college preparatory courses. By the 1920s, most first-class cities had constructed at least one junior high school and many larger cities built multiple junior highs in the 1920s and 30s located to serve specific neighborhoods much like grade schools. Wide acceptance of the high school, and the emergence of junior high schools, occurred during the Progressive Era, a period known for standardization of teacher qualifications, text books, curriculums, and school design.¹

In addition to an expanded curriculum, the standardization movement resulted in a "typical" school plan. The Progressive Era Schools were generally 2-3 stories in height with a flat roof and parapet. They had symmetrical facades usually 3-5 bays wide and a central entry. The typical Progressive Era schools were T, I, L, or U-shaped plans with a double-loaded corridor feeding classrooms and a central gymnasium or auditorium. A central entrance was usually the architectural focal point with little other ornamentation. Stylistic references were varied in the first two decades of the twentieth century, often Classical in origin. Following WWI, the design of public schools gained emphasis as public schools became monuments to a community's commitment to education. Collegiate Gothic emerged as a dominant style and soon replaced the simple, traditional Progressive Era school design.²

Northeast Junior High is representative of the basic characteristics of the "City Schools" property type. Additionally, the school reflects the influence of segregation on education. Many city schools succumbed to shifting populations as urban areas grew toward the suburbs in the period following WWII. However, just as segregation was the driving force behind the construction of Northeast Junior High, court-mandated desegregation resulted in the school's closure more than 50 years after its opening.

Northeast Junior High School – A Product of "Separate but Equal"

The school was constructed on a site in northeast Kansas City in 1923-24. The land was first settled by Matthew Walker, a Wyandot Indian and sold to George Fowler in 1880. George Fowler, who with his brother had founded the Fowler Brothers Packing House in 1881, spent \$75,000 on the "Fowler mansion" in the 1880s. After falling on hard times Fowler Packing was sold to Swift and Company. The Fowler mansion was sold in

¹ Brenda Spencer, "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, (2005), 31-32.

² Ibid, 20-22.

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Northeast Junior High School
Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

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1901 and became the Kansas City Baptist Theological Seminary, the first Baptist seminary west of the Mississippi River. Renamed Lovelace Hall, the site served the seminary for 22 years. The seminary relocated to new headquarters at 31st and Minnesota Avenue in 1923 (its name changed to the Central Baptist Theological Seminary in 1941). The site was purchased by the school district in 1923.³

The Kansas City, Kansas school district was experiencing rapid growth and had passed bond issues in 1910 and 1914 to finance the construction of new schools. Another bond was approved in 1921 that resulted in construction of additional elementary schools and two new junior high schools. The architectural firm of Rose and Peterson was hired to design the new junior high schools.

The United States Supreme Court ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson (1892) resulted in "separate but equal" accommodations for blacks and whites and led to the accepted practice of segregated public schools. Northwest Junior High School was built in 1922-23 to serve the area's white population. Three miles to the east, Northeast Junior High was built 1923-24 to serve as the first intermediate school for the city's black students. The two schools were designed with the same floor plan but Northeast Junior High, built following completion of Northwest, was more intricately detailed on the building's exterior. These twin schools were indicative of Kansas City's city-wide educational segregation that extended from the first grade through junior college – the only example in the state of Kansas and made possible by legislation unique to the city.⁴ A 1928 article on the junior high schools of Kansas City, Kansas, noted that such segregation was carried out with no discrimination in favor of white in buildings, equipment, or salary schedule.⁵

African-American families might agree. Kansas City, Kansas provided educational opportunities to the black community not available elsewhere albeit while strictly adhering to the separate but equal doctrine. Robert L. McCallop, started the McCallop bus company in the 1930s to transport black children to school.⁶ When McCallop's children finished grade school, they had nowhere to attend high school. McCallop started his bus service to transport Johnson County black children to secondary schools in Wyandotte County – Sumner High School and Northeast Junior High in Kansas City, Kansas (at the time, Shawnee Mission did not offer secondary educational opportunities for its black population).⁷

Northeast Junior High School was organized in 1923 and opened in 1925 as the first intermediate school for black students in the city serving grades seven, eight, and nine. Several elementary schools were dedicated to black students and were the "feeder" schools for the new junior high. Black families from White Church, Edwardsville, and Shawnee Mission, Kansas had to send their children to this school.⁸ Northeast Junior High School played an important role in the history of African-Americans in Kansas City. All black students in the city came through its doors. The first black District Court Judge in Kansas, Cordell D. Meeks recalls, "Black Students who had reached the 7th grade had to come from their homes in Rosedale, Argentine, Armourdale,

³ "Then and Now," The Kansas City Kansan, May 11 and 18, 1986. (Accessed on-line through kskps.org – district history 4/1/08).

⁴ R.L. Lyman, "The Junior High Schools of Kansas City, Kansas," The School Review, XXXVI. University of Chicago, March, 1928. accessed on-line at kckps.org/dishistory 4/1/08.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ "Family's Story is the Story of Blacks in Johnson County," The Shawnee Dispatch, February 9, 2005 accessed on-line at kckps.org/dishistory 4/1/08.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ William W. Boone, A History of Black Education in Kansas City, Kansas. Readin', Riting, 'Rithmetic, 1986, 23 accessed on-line at kckps.org/dishistory 4/1/08.

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Northeast Junior High School
Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

Armstrong, Quindaro, Greystone Heights, Wyandotte, and West Bottoms, to attend Northeast Junior High."⁹ The school served the entire city's African-American population and families throughout the region.

A parent-teachers association (PTA) was organized prior to the school even opening its doors and was active throughout the school's history. The community took pride in the school and financially supported many improvements including a public address system in 1929, a film projector in 1932, and an organ in 1938. Funds were raised from the community for shrubbery to landscape school grounds and for new scenery for the auditorium. School patrons financed furniture for the teachers' lounge and uniforms for athletes. The PTA raised \$16,000 from the sale of candy in 1962 to purchase instruments for the music department.¹⁰

The school provided a strong core curriculum and offered non-traditional subjects including typing, art, algebra, music, industrial arts, health, foods, clothing, and physical education – reflecting the national trend toward specialized training at the intermediate level. "Nineteen teachers comprised the original faculty of Northeast Junior High and enrollment soared to a staggering number of 525 students."¹¹ By 1928, the population had nearly doubled, to 999.¹² The school became over-crowded and the auditorium and corridors were used for classrooms. Enrollment had increased to 1350 in 1958 and plans were implemented to expand and remodel the school. Following a delay due to a workers' strike, the annex was completed and opened in 1961. The new annex contained a double gymnasium, cafeteria and kitchen. The original school was remodeled including the conversion of the former gym into four classrooms.¹³ A fire, set by a juvenile, demolished the auditorium and several classrooms in the summer of 1963. A firewall around the auditorium prevented the fire from destroying the school. Repairs were made and the area was back in service later the same year.¹⁴ The auditorium was remodeled in 1972 including new seating and stage curtains.¹⁵

The nation's practice of "separate but equal" led to the construction of the school in 1923. Ironically, future federal rulings resulted in the school's closure in 1977. The U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 landmark decision in the case of *Brown v. the Topeka Board of Education* set the stage for ending the "separate but equal" standard. It was not until the 1970s that federal and state laws officially ended the practice in public education by mandating desegregation plans in public schools. In early 1977, the Kansas City school district received a decision from the United States District Court which "did not require major and mandatory relocation of students but did require the desegregation of the Northeast Junior High and Sumner High Schools."¹⁶ Despite community protests, the district made the decision to close Northeast Junior High; Sumner was later converted to a magnet school – Sumner Academy of Arts and Science and continues in operation today. As part of the district's desegregation plan, Northeast students and teachers were re-assigned to schools throughout the district.¹⁷

⁹ Cordell D. Meeks, *To Heaven through Hell*. Corcell Publishers, Inc., 1986 accessed on-line at kckps.org/dishistory 4/1/08.

¹⁰ "History of the Public Schools of Wyandotte, County Kansas 1844-2006" accessed on-line at kckps.org/dishistory 4/1/08.

¹¹ Boone.

¹² Lyman.

¹³ History of the Public Schools.

¹⁴ History of the Public Schools.

¹⁵ School District report on Northeast Junior High School, September 7, 1982 accessed on-line at kckps.org/dishistory 4/1/08.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ O.L. Plucker, Superintendent Emeritus, "Schools in KCKS in Years of Change, 1964-1978," June 1987 p.50-52 accessed on-line at kckps.org/dishistory 4/1/08.

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Northeast Junior High School
Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

The school was sold to Pleasant Green Baptist Church in 1985. The church planned to use the facility for a school but the plans never materialized. The school has been vacant for more than 20 years. It was purchased in 2007 by Pioneer Group of Topeka and is currently under construction for conversion to affordable housing.

Northeast Junior High – the work of Renown “School” Architects

Northeast Junior High School stands as an excellent representative of a traditional Progressive Era School and the work of two Kansas City architects known in large part for their designs of numerous public schools.

Rose and Peterson-

Phase 4 of the Historical and Architectural Survey by the Kansas City Planning Division (1994) documents the work of Rose and Peterson Architects.

William W. Rose was in practice with Kansas City, Missouri architect, James Oliver Hogg from 1889 to 1894. A year after forming the partnership, they were offered the position as architect to the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education. Rose practiced independently from 1895 to 1909 although David B. Peterson joined the firm as a draftsman in 1906. Properties surveyed that date to this period included sixteen schools and additions to five other school buildings, designed by Rose. One of the most outstanding commissions, aside from the public schools, which date to this period, was the Carnegie Library in Kansas City, an elaborate Beaux Arts structure built 1902-04.

W.W. Rose and David Peterson formed a partnership in 1909, three years after Rose had been ousted as mayor of Kansas City, Kansas. Sixty-one buildings were surveyed dating to their fifteen-year partnership; among them, twenty schools and sixteen school additions. The firm's schools from this period reflected the Progressive Era influence on public education. Rose and Peterson designed ten Kansas City elementary schools based on a similar plan which featured a two-story rectangular block that was three bays wide. Materials were predominantly brick and terra cotta, and the designs involved the use of Classical detailing. Northwest Junior High, and the more elaborately detailed, Northeast, employed those elements common to the elementary schools while expanding the width to five bays, and adding a story in height.¹⁸

Joseph Radotinsky-

The architectural firm of Radotinsky, Meyn, and Deardorf designed the 1961 annex. Although simple in appearance, compared to the original school, the annex is representative of the Modern Movement in architecture and reflects the period in which it was constructed.

The *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* Multiple Property Nomination includes a biography of Joseph W. Radotinsky and a list of known schools that he designed. Radotinsky served as the State Architect in Kansas (1930) and returned to Kansas City in hopes of securing the commission for the new Wyandotte High School. Radotinsky is credited with the design of numerous schools in Kansas City, and throughout Kansas. He

¹⁸ "Kansas City, Kansas Historic and Architectural Survey-Phase 4, Kansas City Planning Division, 1994 accessed on-line at kckps.org/dishistory/architectural_analysis 4/1/08.

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Northeast Junior High School
Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

partnered with Raymond E. Meyn and Fred M. Deardorf, forming the firm of Radotinsky, Meyn, and Deardorf in 1957, shortly before receiving the commission for the Northeast expansion.¹⁹

Summary

Northeast Junior High is significant as an example of the works of Kansas City architects Rose and Peterson, and Radotinsky, Meyn & Deardorf. The school embodies Progressive Era tenets and illustrates the period's influence on public educational facilities. Northeast is also significant as a reflection of the impact of segregation on public education, influencing both the construction and closure of this school. Northeast Junior High is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under the Multiple Property Nomination, *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* as an example of the "City Schools" property type.

¹⁹ Kansas Schools MPS. The Kansas City/Wyandotte County Urban Planning and Land Use Department has extensive biographical data on both Radotinsky and Rose.

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9. Bibliography

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Lyman, R.L. "The Junior High School of Kansas City, Kansas." The School Review XXXVI. University of
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Meeks, Cordell D. To Heaven through Hell. Corcell Publishers, 1986.
Plucker, Superintendent Emeritus, O.L. "School in KC, KS in Years of Change, 1964-1978." June, 1987. 50-
52.
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Smith, Elizabeth. "Part 1 – Evaluation of Significance." Federal Tax Credit Application, 2005.
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10. Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The school is located in northeast Kansas City, Kansas on a block bordered by 3rd Street on the east, 4th Street on the west, Parallel Avenue on the north, and Troup Avenue on the south. The legal description is comprised of two tracts:

Tract 1: Lots 1 thru 14 inclusive, Block 5, Fowler Park, a subdivision of land in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Tract 2: A tract of land in the Northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 11 S, Range 25E of the 6th P.M., described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south line of Parallel Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas 60' E of the NE Corner Lot 1, Block 5 in Fowler Park, an addition in said Kansas City, Kansas, thence:

E along the S line of said Parallel Avenue 342.3'; S at right angles to Parallel Avenue 250' to the N line of Troup Avenue; W along the N line of Troup Avenue 340.7'; N at right angles to Troup Avenue 250'; to the POB, being in Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Boundary Justification

The boundary described above reflects the original school tract and the additional land acquired by the school district for the annex in 1958. The site of the school is clearly defined as a city block bordered by major city streets.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number Add'l Documentation Page 9

Northeast Junior High School
Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

Additional Documentation

USGS Map Attached

Historic image downloaded from school district web site, accessed on-line at kckps.org/dishistory 4/1/08.

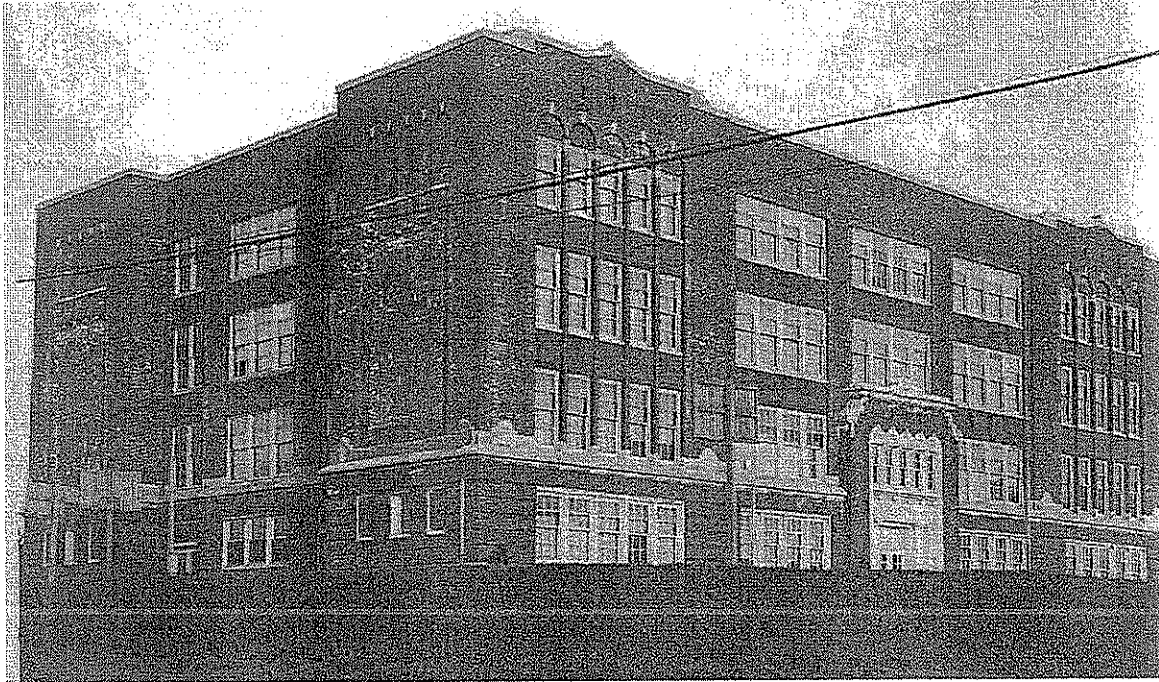
Photographs

Photographer: Brenda R. Spencer

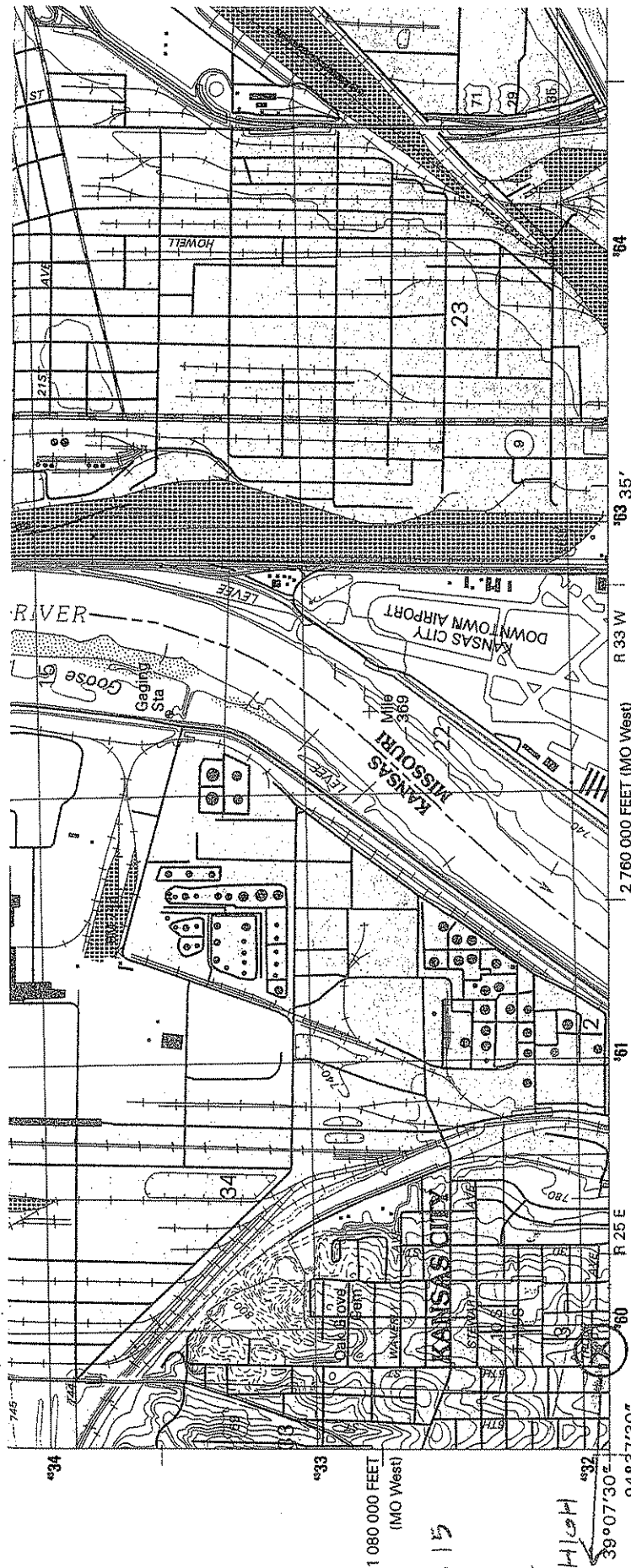
Date: April 2008

Original Files: Kansas State Historic Preservation Office and author hold original digital image files

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Camera Direction</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	SE	Front (west) facade
2	E	Main building entrance (west facade)
3	NE	South and west facades w/ 1960s annex in foreground
4	NE	Stone retaining wall and steps on south side
5	N	South facade
6	W	East (rear) facade
7	S	North facade
8	E	West view with 1960s annex in foreground (from playground on west)
9	NE	Typical corridor – 2 nd floor around central auditorium
10	E	Northwest stair, from 2 nd floor corridor
11	E	Detail of terrazzo in 1 st floor corridor (typical on all floors)
12	SW	Typical classroom (SW corner of 2 nd floor)
13	W	Built-in components (closet and chalkboard) in 2 nd floor classroom
14	W	Detail of coatroom behind original pivoting chalkboard (pivoting boards are missing) in 3 rd floor classroom
15	SE	Stage at E end of auditorium, from 2 nd floor
16	N	Auditorium balcony, from 3 rd floor



Historic View of Northeast Junior High, undated
Downloaded from Kansas City Public Schools website
kckps.org/dishis/closedbuildings/nejuniorhigh/html



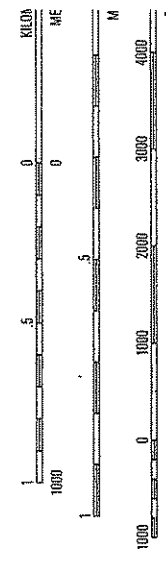
Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Topography compiled 1963. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1990 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1964. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999

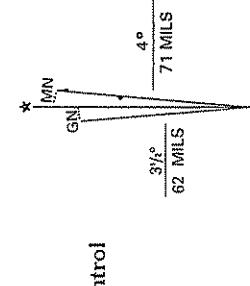
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15
 10 000-foot ticks: Missouri Coordinate System of 1983 (west zone)
 2 500-meter: Kansas Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone)
 North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

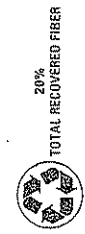
SCALE



CONTOUR INTI
 SUPPLEMENTARY CONT
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VET
 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO M
 THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATION
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.C
 DIVISION OF GEOLOGY
 MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL F
 AND KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SURV
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS



UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



UTM ZONE 15
 359 880 E
 433 700 N
 NORTHEAST
 JUNIOR HIGH
 WYANZOTTE
 COUNTY, KANSAS
 (NAD 27)

